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America among Nations by H. H. Powers

Review by: M. H.

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## NOTES AND REVIEWS

*America Among Nations.* By H. H. POWERS. New York, Macmillan, 1917.

The author has written this book as a sequel to his work of last year, *The Things Men Fight For*, published before the entry of the United States into the world-war. He presents here an "historic interpretation of our national character and our relations to other nations." In the first part, entitled, "America at Home," he portrays the colonial struggle for race ascendancy, isolation as a factor in the separation of Great Britain and her colonies, and the aggressive attitude and imperialistic spirit of the United States in its unsuccessful as well as its successful attempts at expansion. Then follows a discussion of the "New Imperialism" with its subtler methods,—spheres of influence, protectorates, etc. The chapter on Pan-Americanism will do nothing to assuage the fears of the Latin-Americans or give comfort to those who look to Pan-American coöperation as a solution of the difficulties between the two Americas. The second part of the book is entitled, "America among the World-Powers." In this the author discusses conditions in the various countries of Europe, and in Japan. He urges the working together of the Anglo-Saxon countries, but not in any organized way. For the sake of real world peace, Germany must first be defeated and then learn to "accept equality and not domination." Overwhelming defeat is harsh but is the only way of making Germany agree. The author believes that "though the world must be subdued to order, humanity must somehow still be free." M. H.

*Political Ideals.* BY BERTRAND RUSSELL. New York, The Century Company, 1917. 172 pp.

Although this book is composed of a series of separately published essays, it is more than a mere compilation. There is a, very clear dominant principle which pervades the entire collection and gives to it a real unity.

Mr. Russell's political philosophy, as here set forth, is thoroughly individualistic. His fundamental premise being, that "Political ideals must be based upon ideals for the individual life," he care-